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THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 27.—For Missouri:
Generally fair during the day; warmer;
southeast winds.For Kansas: Generally fair, but with in-
creasing cloudiness; southeast winds;
warmer in eastern portion.For Oklahoma and Indian Territory:
Fair, followed by cloudy and threatening
weather; south winds.

AS ONE FRECHMAN SEES US.

Most European writers who take up
America as a subject of treatment give
us something to think about. Some of them
amuse us, a few of them shame us, a very
few of them compliment us, but nearly all
of them amuse us.The prevailing characteristic of our
trans-Atlantic critics is an ingenious con-
fidence that they have made discoveries.
They take us up with an impudent cer-
tainty, obviously, if not avowedly, inspired
by their own feeling of superiority. To
them we are a great enigma, for the most
satirical solution of which the literary
culcs of the European capitals offer prizes.Incidentally they rely upon us to buy
their opinions at so much per chapter.
More than once when we have been flayed,
drawn and quartered, we have paid the
excutioner handsomely for his services.Our latest reviewer is an anomalous
Frenchman who has written a book on
"America and Americans." It is pleasant
to note that he is an agreeable exception
to the rather irksome rule established by
his predecessors. Like them, however, he
bases his observations, not upon a pro-
longed sojourn, but upon flying excursions.
He visited Boston, Washington, Chi-
cago, Kansas City and the South, and made
brief stays at New York and Newport, the
last two viewpoints being the basis of most
of his comments.Though necessarily superficial in many
respects, our unknown commentator dis-
plays a clearness of vision and an appre-
ciation of the truth that one does not ex-
pect from such effusions. Although some-
times severe and occasionally unjust, he is
generally amiable and rarely epigrammatic.
Underlying all his pleasantness and criti-
cisms there is a serious and thoughtful
intention to show how undemocratic we de-
mocrats are.One of the first observations was our
"entire disregard of personal liberty and
individual rights," which statement is rather
startling until he explains that it is
hard to make a social inferior of a political
equal. On the other hand our Frenchman,
being a European republican, has no pa-
tience with our aristocratic affectations.
He would have us be republicans in fact
as well as in theory. He ridicules our love
of titles—"generals," "colonels," "hon-
orables," and our sons and daughters of the
Revolution, our knights and nobles, our
colonial dames, our crests and badges.
"Some of the titles bestowed," he says,
"outdo the ascriptions to the Almighty by
a negro preacher at a campmeeting." He
thinks the greatest social charm of a true
republican should be in being his own an-
cestor.He says our middle classes stink them-
selves at home that they may make a show
on the street, at church or in the theater.
That we show our love of glaring publicity
by crowding into hotels and boarding
houses in the congested parts of the city
and by getting our names into the news-
papers.He admires our readiness in public speech
—when he can hear the speeches delivered;
when he reads them, he knows they were
intended for long ears and not for intelli-
gent minds. With great deference to our
great orators, past and present, our super-
ficial but assertive culture is to him nothing
short of amazing."Society in America," he says, "is not
the society of power, or even prestige, but
merely the society of intrigue and amuse-
ment. You do not meet the travelers, the
journalists, the statesmen and the war-
riors, but merely those who talk about
them. Society, to be permanently interest-
ing, must be made up of idle professional-
ists, not professional idlers."It was in New York—not in Kansas City
—that he met a man in evening dress at a
noon wedding. It was in Chicago that the
only interruption in his host's discourse on
hogs and sausages was brought about by
his wife's discussion of Plato. His con-
clusion was that dilettantism is out of
place in Chicago.Our newspapers are scored pretty severely
for their abuse of all men in politics,
and for dragging into the public light the
families and the histories of political
aspirants, so that modest men do not care
to have anything to do with public affairs.Our boasted protection of women is a
myth, he says: "In the clubs and drawing
rooms one hears hints, scandals and in-
nuendoes that would prepare the way for a
dozen duels a week in my own country."The field of American politics, says the
man from France, while possessing some
great and worthy men, is occupied mainly
by demagogues, who are allowed to rule
and to misrule, because the representative
body, the honest and thrifty classes, do
not care to punish those who steal hun-
dreds so long as they themselves can make
thousands. They do not care to govern
themselves. "This," he says, "is merely
an autocracy of those who will do the dirty
machine work, not a republic."It must not be supposed that the book
is given up entirely to picking flaws, forthere are many frank and complimentary
references to our boasted virtues and in-
stitutions.

A BLOW TO THE MOSSBACKS.

The question as to the city's liability for
the expenses incurred and the damages
sustained by property owners in the pro-
secution of the plans for the North terrace
and the West terrace parks, in case the or-
dinances creating these parks should be
repealed, is likely to become a what little
strength there has been in the arguments
of the mossbacks and kickers against these
improvements.Although the question has not yet been
officially decided, there seems to be no
doubt as to the city's liability. It is there-
fore plain that it would be most disastrous
to attempt to undo the work that has al-
ready been accomplished. Aside from pos-
tponing these improvements until a time
when they would be much more costly to
the taxpayers, it would involve the city in
an immediate expense and troublesome lit-
igation of great magnitude, and for which
there would be absolutely no return except
the temporary hushing of the obstruction-
ists.Now, every one of the kickers has de-
clared that he is in favor of parks, a de-
claration that means that parks would not
be opposed if they did not involve any cost
to the kickers. But, hiding behind this
pretense, the kicker poses as the friend
of the taxpayer and deplores what he regards
as the excessive cost of the proposed ac-
quisitions. What will the kicker say when he
is confronted with the fact that to repeal
the park ordinances would involve the city
in vast expense, without any compensa-
tion? His sincerity—or, rather, his insin-
cerity—will then be put to the test. He
will have his excuses and arguments, of
course, but they will necessarily be even
more specious and transparent than those
he has already advanced.The chronic obstructionist never knows
when to submit, however, and the men who
are opposing parks will continue their op-
position until they are humiliated still more.
They will flaunt their empty pretenses, ex-
ploit their unprogressive ideas and present
their illogical arguments until they are sent
back to their homes to enjoy the fruits of
other men's enterprise in spite of their own
shortsighted and futile protests. For, like
the rain, which falls alike upon the just
and the unjust, the benefits of a beautiful
park system will accrue alike to the de-
serving and the undeserving.

THE UNAPPRECIATED ADVISER.

The question is often asked whether we
are producing any talented men as com-
pared with the greatest minds of former
ages. History is made up chiefly of the
accounts of what a few great men really
did, and what lasting impressions they left
upon the stream of humanity. If a man's
influence did with him, and his thoughts or
actions perished with the dissolution of
his body, he can hardly be reckoned as
great in the sense in which we at this dis-
tance measure greatness. But if, upon the
other hand, he has lived in the thoughts of
people down the ages, although ridiculed
and abused while alive, yet he is called
great. Neither is it a safe criterion to
measure a really great man by the estima-
tion in which he was held by his country-
men during his life. Our own country fur-
nishes too many painful illustrations of this
fact. It seems incredible that such a man
as Washington, one who had done so much,
risked all that was dear to him as a man,
should have been badgered, vilified and
slandered by hundreds of thousands of his
countrymen during the last four years of
his administration, and, even after he had
retired to his home on the Potomac, he
was still pursued as an object of spite.
This was not all; a mob that opposed Jay's
treaty with Great Britain stoned Alexander
Hamilton when he arose to speak of its
benefits to the United States.Time has vindicated the policy pursued
by Washington, as well as the ability of
Hamilton as one of the greatest statesmen
the world has ever produced, and the ma-
jority of the American people wonder to-
day what the opposition was composed of
that it could advocate such heretical ideas,
utterly devoid of law, order and constitu-
tional government. But this was American
politics as it was practiced a hundred years
ago, and it shows, too, how far men, when
led by passion instead of reason, will suf-
fer themselves to be drawn away from the
truth which becomes as clear as sunlight.But our country has always been prolific
in unappreciated geniuses. There has never
been a time when we have not been abun-
dantly supplied with enough to stock all the
great markets of the world. It makes little
difference what subject is under considera-
tion, there will always be found nearly
some one who knows just how to do it,
and who is able and better qualified than
any other one for the work. We see evi-
dences of this supposed ability displayed
every day. Could this surplus of unappre-
ciated genius be utilized in all branches of
science, art and the industries, how soon
would the world be revolutionized.One knows what laws should be enacted
to make all the people contented and hap-
py; another has an infallible recipe to
break up falsehood by converting all liars
into truthful persons; another would have
all unite with the churches and thus redeem
the world from sin; another would change
all the laws and put a tax on land, minus
the improvements, and make the dirt bear
the burden of the whole world; and then
set up a new one, as an echo from a past
civilization, and so on through the whole
category of occupations.All these world improvers forget the main
fact in life—that each one to succeed must
attend strictly to his own business.A careful estimate verified from numer-
ous statistics, gathered from many reliable
sources, shows that nineteen out of every
twenty men engaged in business in this
country fail. If this be admitted, then what
is the chance that one will succeed in ne-
glecting his own business, if he have any,
and attending to his neighbor's business?Those called geniuses have been such as
had the genius of hard work, which was
and is only another name for attending
strictly to the work one has to do. When,
ever, then, a specimen of the unappreciated
genius begins to bemoan his fate, and wish-
es to right the world, it is well enough to
see what kind of a success such a one had
been in his own business before he under-
took to reform everybody and everything.There are many Don Quixotes fighting
windmills, and they will never fight any
other kinds of battles, but continue to re-
present the knight of the sorrowful counte-
nance and the tale of dismal woe till the
end of time.To the unappreciated adviser, although he
may be fully saturated with his own con-
cepts, the charm of existence lies in the
fact that he seldom or never enters upon
that race of life which he deems so essen-
tial to the welfare of others. Society is
better ordered through the individual ef-
forts of its own members to improve theircharacter and conduct than by any other
method yet devised.The only measure of success in this prac-
tical age is what one accomplishes, rather
than what one says.

ANOTHER KANSAS OUTRAGE.

According to reports from Topeka, Webb
McNall, the new czar of insurance, has in
purpose an act which is outrageous be-
yond anything that has so far marked his
brief but disorderly official career. He
proposes to revoke the license of every
fire insurance company doing business in
Kansas.The fire companies have established at
Topeka a joint agency which prepares
maps of all cities and towns and determines
the risk incurred in writing policies upon
each separate piece of property. This
agency does not fix the rate to be charged
for insurance, as that is arranged in the
home offices of the different companies, but
it does prepare a schedule which is used
by local agents in determining what each
piece of property should be charged under
the rate which has been established.Mr. McNall declares that this is an in-
fringement of what is known as the "Burton
anti-trust law," a statute enacted by the
legislature of 1889, and as penalty he in-
tends to revoke all licenses. This act re-
quires that it shall be unlawful to form
trusts or combines which "tend to ad-
vance, reduce or control the price or the
cost to the producer or to the consumer of
any such product or articles, or to control
the cost or rate of insurance."It may be that the insurance companies
are guilty of a breach of this law, and if
so it is the duty of the state of Kansas,
through its constituted officers, to bring
the culprits to justice and inflict the pen-
alties which the law provides. These pen-
alties are fine and imprisonment, together
with recourse for damages to any person
who may feel himself aggrieved or op-
pressed. But nowhere in this law is it
provided that forfeiture of license shall
follow, and McNall has not only invented
a penalty of his own motion, but at the
same time has revoked those other sections
of the act which provide that the accused
must be first convicted in the courts.There is but one way to look at this pro-
cedure. It is anarchy in its most danger-
ous form. Its logical sequence is the de-
struction of law of every kind. It not only
denies the constitutional right of every
citizen for his day in court, but it usurps
the power of the courts themselves. When-
ever the point is reached that any man
may successfully assume the power of
passing judgment and inflicting sentence
without a hearing, the republican form
of government has been destroyed and the
constitution goes for naught.It is to be hoped that some method will
quickly be found to clip the wings of this
vicious and intolerable Kansas official.
The fulfillment of his threat to drive the
fire insurance companies out would be a
serious disaster to the state. He boasts
that the companies will "come to their
mutton" and obey his conditions before
surrendering their profitable Kansas busi-
ness. But this is not so sure. If they knew
the limit of persecution had been reached
they might do so. But they know that to-
morrow this official might impose new
conditions. Instead of demanding that
they pay the Hillman claim and abolish
the Topeka agency, he may next time de-
mand a hundred thousand dollars in cash,
or even half a million. His autocracy must
come to an end somewhere, and right now,
in the opinion of the insurance companies,
is the time to make the issue. If the prin-
ciple is to obtain that the insurance com-
missioner of Kansas can suspend the right
of trial by jury, pass judgment on an ex-
parte hearing, and inflict penalties of his
own invention, then they do not want to
do business in Kansas. To test this ques-
tion they are now ready to go into the
courts, and if McNall is sustained the in-
surance companies will be exercising noth-
ing more than ordinary business sense if
they shake the dust of Kansas from their
feet and leave her to the Populists and
coyotes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Kansas men should keep away from
Washington. Joseph L. Bristow recently
went there to inform the president that
he didn't want anything, and the president
took a mean advantage of his presence
and forced an important office on him. It
is thought Mr. Bristow may appeal to the
courts.Consul General Jack Gowdy has con-
sented to conform to conventional require-
ment and wear a necktie at Paris. That is,
until the weather grows warm. Of course
when the weather is too warm for shirt
collars Colonel Gowdy will not encumber
himself with a tie. Not even the most
fastidious Parisian could expect a gentle-
man to wear a tie without a collar.The new theatrical trust is starting in at
a bad time. The trust smashers are hold-
ing the boards at present.The Hon. Champ Clark says history lies
in regard to T. Jefferson's tariff and cur-
rency views. In a question of veracity
between Champ and history it is a reckless
person who will not side with Champ.The Democratic orators in the house are
not converting anybody with their har-
angues, but they are delaying the business
of congress and the business of the country.There is a prevalent impression that Gen-
eral Grosvenor will not be able to get in a
left-hander over the solar plexus of the
civil service law.The supreme court should not imagine
that it is the only trust buster in the coun-
try. Webb McNall, the insurance czar of
Kansas, is an esteemed contemporary.The announcement that 50,000 wheelmen
will vote together at the coming Chicago
election is likely to give candidates the
chills."Where is John J. Ingalls?" asks a Wash-
ington contemporary. Busy engaged in
pasting in his scrapbook the press com-
ments on his late journalistic feat—we don't
think.The Kansas Populists are going after the
minor offices and clerkships with a voracity
and disregard of decency which indicate a
conviction that it is their last grab.If there is a blowhole anywhere in that
supreme court decision the railway attor-
neys can be depended on to find it.The people, the law and good public pol-
icy are against the anti-park kickers, but
that makes no difference to them. Moss-
backs will be mossbacks, and the only way
to handle pests of that sort is to shove
them aside and go ahead with the process-
ion.The fact that the winners in the Yale
Harvard debate were those who advocatedbimetallism doesn't alter the more impor-
tant fact that free silver is as dead as a
door nail or William J. Bryan.With Joe Bristow as fourth assistant
postmaster general and Tom Ryan as first
assistant secretary of the interior, Kansas
may conclude that it pays to go Demo-
cratic.The esteemed New York Sun criticizes
The Journal's position in regard to Presi-
dent McKinley and the officeholders. The
officeholders, says the Sun, have as much
right to seek office as Mr. McKinley had
before his election. And that is true. The
Journal has not condemned anybody for
wanting and seeking office. It merely ex-
pressed the opinion that it was the presi-
dent's duty to himself and to the country
to keep the hungry crowds at bay. The
right to seek office doesn't carry with it
the right to hinder important public busi-
ness and kill a president.Probably Greece has too much self-re-
spect to take orders from those whom the
Turk contemptuously ignores.As a college preceptor William L. Wil-
son should stick close to the text books.
He is not a success with object lessons.The free trade organs are quite sure the
Dingley bill will produce either too much
revenue or not enough. The free traders
are fully determined the country shall suf-
fer from that wicked measure in some
manner."Why," inquires a New York woman, "do
you seldom see a pretty woman on a bi-
cycle?" Possibly because you are in New
York. In Kansas City we see an endless
procession of them."Important Kentucky Measure" is a Loui-
sville headline. The quart, of course.The New York Sun recently gave a list of
"ten best poets," and not one of the ten
hails from Indiana. Yet the Sun pretends
that its opinion is worth something.When the tariff bill reaches the senate
we may expect to hear some powerful
speeches on the free and unlimited coinage
of silver.The fact that the civil service law is a
good thing doesn't change the fact that it
has a number of absurdities in it that
ought to be taken out. It would be a much
better thing if made to conform more nearly
to the requirements of practical common
sense. The best public servants the coun-
try ever had could not have passed the
examination now required of an applicant
for a \$50 clerkship.

KANSAS TOPICS.

A suit was filed at Topeka yesterday in
which the Vicomtesse de Castellane, nee
Anna Gould, was made defendant. It was
over an issue growing out of her father's
connection with the old Kansas Pacific.A Kansas man who recently called on
McKinley in his private office found Den-
nis Flynn sitting right up next.Clark Conkling, of the Lyons Republican,
has nominated Charley Curtis for congress-
man at-large.Miss Noon, of Cawker City, was married
to her knight at Smith Center the other
morning.A lot of Kansas papers are estimating
that 2,000 fourth class postmasters will
be recruited for C. F. Ireland's candidacy for
the United States senate.The Arkansas City Traveler announces
J. Mack Love as a candidate for vice presi-
dent on the ticket with W. J. Bryan in
1900.After carefully scanning their recom-
mendations to see that the name of no Re-
publican state senator has slipped in by
accident, the candidates for fourth class
postoffices will now proceed to mail them
to Hon. Joe Bristow, the man who won
out over a protest.As a symbol of the friendship which
sticks, the ladies of Eldorado have named
their social organization the "Sandbur
Club." It will be just as apropos after the
row begins.The railroad men all agree that M. A.
Low, chief attorney in the West for the
Rock Island, is one of the greatest men in
the country in his knowledge of freight
schedules. Though not in his department
the intricacies of a tariff sheet are to him
as an open book.Bill Morgan says that the people down
in his region who are abusing Jack Ingalls
the loudest for his part in the Carson
fight were fighting the wolves to
get to the bulletin board the day it oc-
curred.Topics spoke recently of Mr. Charles F.
Scott, of Northwestern Kansas, who is
writing some clever things in the Swede
dialect. Here is one of his latest:
Oh, da spring tan now ban kooming,
En da grass ban toornig green,
Ay kan aser da bees a hooming
As da voork dar "buzz" masheen,
En da boys ban a smiling
Kos ka knows das poorty quick,
Da shal skake off shoort en trousers,
En vent sviming een da drick.Lot of tams, ven ay ban younger,
En ban voorken roun da place,
Ved ban hearse ban most busting,
Ay kan beg toot atrak down ma face,
Kos ay seem soon oder fallers,
Trough da field, dar pathway pic,
As da sneak off from dair fadder
To vent sviming een da drick.How ay vant to vent long ved dam,
Vare da sun ban blasing hot,
Dare to hape a game at leap frog,
As da yoomp een to da stream,
Dane ay look at dose long korn rows
En eet meck ma poorty sick
To tank ay moost ban voorken
Sted of sviming een da drick.Oh, da "sviming days" of boyhood,
How ha skamperd roun da san'bar,
Ven da sun ban blasing hot,
How ha roob mood on ban blisters,
Broosh ban hair dry ved a stick,
So das fader not kan find ete
Ha ban sviming een da drick.Colonel D. C. Tiltonson landed at last,
though \$150 a year would seem to be en-
tirely inadequate as a return for his com-
manding abilities. But even this pittance
would not have come had he not
taken the advice of friends and changed
his application from "something good" to
"anything, O Lord."Yellow Wolf, the oldest of the Chickasaw
Indian tribe in Oklahoma, is dead. He
passed away at his home near Fort Wash-
ita at the age of 108 years, last week, after
residing there for nearly fifty years. He
was born in Mississippi in 1788. He was
full cousin to Aunt Sallie Alverson, a
Chickasaw who died last October at the
age of 112.Rev. Jesse Ackerman will dedicate the
fine new Baptist church at Pittsburg on
April 4. This edifice was erected through
the efforts of Rev. Edith Hill-Booker, the
pastor of the congregation. Miss Ack-
erman has been abroad for two years and
is the world's organizer for the W. C. T. U.
It is said that the choir at the dedication
services, together with the ushers and oth-
er officials, will be chosen entirely from
among the women.

It is probable that a careful search of

every Populist member of the late legisla-
ture would fail to discover the following
excerpt from Bryan Topeka speech: "I
will not touch a hair of your head with-
in a single hat band: You cannot go
out, if you have a majority of nearly two-
thirds, as we have in Nebraska, and tell
the people if they will make it unanimous
you will try to do something. It won't do,
and I don't care to touch a hair of your
majority must bear the responsibility."One of the loudest calamity yelpers in
Kansas is an Irishman who was born in a
hovel and grew up to manhood among the
pigs and potato sacks which divided pos-
session in his father's house. He came to
America and made a fortune cutting hay
off government land and selling it to a
government military post. Later he took
a government claim and ranged his cattle
for years on public lands. Between spells
of cursing the government he finds time
to draw checks for the payment of his
daughter's tuition at the Boston Conserva-
tory of Music for the education of his
only son at one of the leading colleges.There are three colored Revivals in pro-
gress in Atchison, says a Glend, and at
each the sinners are the subject of a great
deal of attention. At one of them is an
old woman exhorter, however, who does
not plead with the wicked when she gets
them on the anxious seat, but roasts them.
"Now, say," she said, "sinners last night,
you thinks youse smart, but you alls
work is coarse. You thinks you alls
purty with you alls biled shirt on, but
you don't. Youse looks like a mud bank
what had been in de face with a board."The Ebenezer Baptists had two converts last
night. Such songs as "Sometimes I think I
never was born," "I Never Did Know It
Was So Good," etc., created a great deal
of enthusiasm. "I Have Been Waiting
Since You Came," and "Open the Window,
North Wind," were especially popular. The
Methodist church, one woman getting
religion and shouting. There have been
twenty-seven converts at the Methodist
church, and more coming in every night.
People drop into the meetings any
time from 8 to 10 o'clock.The somewhat strained relations which
at times exist between the country editor
and the city editor are amply illustrated in
the following letter, which was addressed
to, and published in, the Seneca Tribune:
"Eds. Tribune:—I have notified you twice
to send me the Tribune. If you are afraid
I won't pay for it, why don't you say so?
If you don't want to send it you can go
to h—l."To this the editor responds as follows:
"We are not afraid he won't pay for the
paper. We recognize him as a deadbeat,
and know positively, without any fear, that
he won't pay. We don't care to receive his
letters, and we don't care to receive his
avoid. His advice, that we can take the
choice of sending him the paper or travel-
ing to hades, lacks validity. We will do
neither. Although we are acclimated to
the sudden changes in Kansas weather, we
don't care to have his letters. His physi-
cal construction is adequate to sustain so
radical a shift as a descent to the infernal
region."

Aids to Matrimony.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The promotion of matrimony is a subject
which is occupying a large share of public
attention these days. The census of 1890
showed that the country was short about
1,300,000 in births for the previous ten years
and that a fear has been created in the
United States may be approaching the con-
dition of France where the increase in popu-
lation is hardly perceptible. Different rea-
sons have been assigned for this state of
things and many methods have been pro-
posed for remedying the defect in matrim-
ony. Among these are the taxing of
bachelors, young women societies for the
promotion of the matrimonial prospects of
the members, and bounties for marrying
and raising families. The last proposed
cure is hardly worth considering, as the
policy of offering bounties in this country
will probably be confined to the production
of sugar beets.Something can be said in favor of the
other two plans, and the club plan is sure
to have a trial. Such an organization has
been formed in Detroit, Mich., composed of
thirteen young women from the best fam-
ilies in that city. Each member is solemnly
pledged to assist every other member in
her matrimonial designs and to aid her
in securing a husband and a home. The
plan adopted is original. The fact is recog-
nized that the great end of matrimony is
the happiness of the couple. Looked at in
this way, matrimony is a very simple mat-
ter. It is a matter of getting a young man
and a young woman to agree to live to-
gether and that in order to win a hus-
band each young woman must show
that she is capable of promoting the good
disposition of others. To this end the tem-
peramental peculiarities of each member are
studied and every effort is made to cor-
rect them. A very different thing and a
very different result from the usual morose-
ness, belligerence of tongue or sourness of
disposition is to be promptly and energeti-
cally corrected. On the other hand, all
attractive qualities are to be sought out
and developed. Another duty of the club
members will be to observe the habits of
marriageable young men and report and
discuss the same at the meetings.This appears to be a legitimate and en-
tirely new method of promoting matrim-
ony, and much more effective than the
taxing, or forcing, method. A Kansas
City minister recently created a sensation
by declaring in the pulpit that when a
young man has reached the age of 22 and is
still unmarried he should be taxed \$100.
If he is a bachelor at 25 he should be taxed
\$200, and the tax should be increased at the
rate of \$100 a year until the man is 30 years
old. Then, if he is not yet married, he
ought to be put in the penitentiary. The
taxing method was a part of promoting
matrimony and was tried in Maryland as
far back as 1754, when bachelors were tax-
ed along with other luxuries. But it is
doubtful if such an old toward promoting
matrimony would have the concurrence of
the women. Another duty of the Chicago woman
club is to decide whether the Kansas City
minister's remarks and said that from 22
to 25 years of age a young man ought to
be going into society, and from 25 to 30 he
should be putting himself in a position to
buy a pair of shoes every month without
because bankruptcy. At 30 years of age he
is eligible and will almost always soon
marry, but if he is unmarried at 35 no sen-
sible woman ought to have him.With these objections on the part of
women to taxing bachelors, the last proposed
matrimony could be promoted much in this
way. But there is still another method of
accomplishing the same purpose. It is
known that a large number of young men
abstain from matrimony on account of the
fact that the young women of to-day are
not prepared to assume the responsibilities
of wives.In a lecture on the domestic training of
our daughters, delivered a few days ago
in St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. A. W. Rankin
urged to remedy the defect in matrimony
the young women to undergo an examina-
tion as to their fitness to become wives
and by giving them certificates according
to their deserts. Perfection in all things
in Mrs. Rankin's system would be indicated
by the figure 100, and proficiency in dif-
ferent duties by the following numbers: 95;
darning and mending; 9; plain sewing; 7;
cutting and fitting; 3; buttonholes; 10;
embroidery and fine needlework; 9; plain iron-
ing; 10; starching and polishing; 10; wash-